with incomplete intermediate ones. Blackish, speckled with yellowish on the sides.

Total length 1170 millim.; greatest diameter of body 13.

A single specimen from Villeta, Colombia, altitude 3500 feet, collected by Mr. Kay Thompson.

This species is allied to *C. gracilis*, Shaw, but differs in the larger teeth and in the lower position of the tentacle.

Rhinatrema peruvianum.

Teeth small; both rows of mandibular teeth well developed. Snout rounded, scarcely prominent, a little shorter than the distance between the eyes, which are distinguishable. Body rather strongly depressed, with 379 very distinct complete circular folds, 28 of which are on the tail. Anal opening longitudinal. Tail strongly compressed, rounded at the end, a little longer than the head. Uniform dark brown, anal region whitish.

Total length 280 millim.; greatest diameter of body 12.

A single specimen from the Marcapata Valley, E. Peru, collected by Mr. G. Ockenden.

This species is intermediate between *R. bivittatum*, Cuv., from Cayenne, and *R. bicolor*, Blgr., from Colombia and Ecuador. It differs from the first in the longer compressed tail *, from the second in the more obtuse tail and the more numerous annuli on the body, from both in the absence of a yellow lateral band.

XX.—*Description of a new Cyprinodontid Fish from Eastern Peru.* By G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S.

Orestias tirapatæ.

Body compressed, its depth equal to the length of the head, which is $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 times in the total length. Width of head equal to its depth; crown slightly convex; snout obtuse, as long as the eye; mouth small, cleft to the level of the lower border of the eye; lower jaw not projecting beyond the upper; teeth very small; eye supero-lateral, its diameter $3\frac{2}{3}$ to 4 times in length of head, $1\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in interocular width; scales on head imbedded in the skin, which shows very

* My colleague Dr. F. Mocquard, of the Paris Museum, has kindly supplied me with the following measurements of the type specimen:—Head (to occiput) 9 millim.; length of tail 2; vertical diameter of tail (at base) 2·75; horizontal diameter of tail (at base) 3·5.

distinct lines of sensory pores. Dorsal with 14 or 15 rays, originating at equal distance from occiput and from root of caudal. Anal exactly opposed to dorsal, with 15 or 16 rays. Pectoral $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head. Caudal truncate. Caudal peduncle $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as deep. Scales thin, imbricate, with concentric striæ, 31 to 33 in a longitudinal series, 12 to 15 in a transverse series; belly and axillary region naked. Brownish above, with more or less numerous darker spots and dots and a blackish lateral streak; belly white; dorsal and caudal fins dotted with blackish.

Several specimens were collected by Mr. G. Ockenden at Tirapata, Eastern Peru, at an altitude of 13,000 feet. The largest female with mature ova measures only 65 millimetres.

In its small size this new species approaches *O. elegans*, Garman, in which the eyes are nearer together (one diameter apart), the origin of the dorsal fin is nearer the occiput than the root of the caudal, and the scales are smaller (34 to 36 in a longitudinal series) and so thin as to be hardly visible, according to Dr. Garman's description.

This species departs less than any other of the genus *Orestias* from the normal Cyprinodont pattern, and but for the absence of ventral fins would be taken for a *Fundulus*.

XXI.—*The Stridulating-organ in the Egyptian Beetle*, Graphipterus variegatus. By R. I. Pocock.

Some six or seven years ago Mr. Erskine Nicol told me that there is a spotted ground-beetle in Egypt which makes an audible scraping sound as it runs over the sand. I supposed from his description that the insect belonged to the Carabid genus *Anthia*; and knowing that Mr. C. J. Gahan was collecting facts for a paper upon the stridulating-organs of the Coleoptera, I suggested that an examination of *Anthia* might bring to light a new organ of this nature. No such organ, however, could be found; and there the matter was allowed to rest. In July of the present year, however, Mr. J. E. Nicol brought to me, with some Arachnids and insects collected at El Khanka, near Cairo, a specimen of *Anthia* and two other beetles of the smaller but allied form *Graphipterus variegatus*, Fabr. Pointing to the latter, he said, "That is the beetle that makes the noise, not the large kind. When running, it sounds as if it were hollow and partly filled with grains of dry sand."